THE LAST MESSAGE.

Continued from First Page. olding conferences in the principal cities belding converted and others interested in the Central and South American trade. The International Meridian Conference, lately convened in Washington, upon the invitation of the Government of the ately convened in Washington upon the invitation of the Gyernment of the Intel States, was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the 1st day of November, having, with substantial snaminty agreed upon the meridian of orcenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed through one bundred and eighty degrees eastward and sesward, and upon the adoption for all approces for which it may be found convenient of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from and whose hours shall be counted from and whose hours shall be counted from a convenience of this conference will be here-free transaction of this conference will be here-free transantited to Congress.

after transmitted to Congress.

This Government is in frequent Accint of invitations from foreign States to particinate in International Exhibitions of great interest and importance. Occupygreat interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the
world's production, and aiming to secure
a profitable share for our industries in the
great competitive markets, it is a matter
of serious concern that the want of means
for participation in these exhibitions
should so often exclude our products from
advantages enjoyed by those of other
countries. During the past year the
attention of Congress was drawn to the formail invitations in this regard tendered by
the Governments of England, Holland,
Belgium, Germany, and Austria. The
Executive has in some instances appointel honorary commissioners. This is, however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for

penses would be of great public utility.

This Government has received official

LOOKING TO DYNAMITERS AND FILIBUSTERS.

the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory, and aimed agains the peace of a friendly Nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipments of explosives. Though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel, all these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to fitted vessels or to expeditions and restrict the shipments o

without open resort to fitted vessels or to filibustering parties.

I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of crim nal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and therough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns our national honor.

The secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, and so increasing their weight that they never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value.

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The Secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the substance of the fact that they never had a legal tender of them of the fact that they never had a legal tender of the fact that they never had a legal tender of them of the fact that they never had a legal tender of them only a slight advance over their bullion value. whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns our national honor.

Our existing naturalization laws also need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States in 1705 and 1708 have now only a historic interest. Section 2172.

naturalized parents is ambiguous in terms and partly obsolete. There are

rule of naturalization, such as the Constitution contemplates, should, among other lings, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States subject to a foreign power, (Section 1992), and of the minor children of fathers who have deckred their intention of becoming citicans, but have failed to perfect their naturalization.

It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several Federal and State courts, and to make provision also for the vacation and cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant chimself, and where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the Government in protecting its citizensabroad and would give the way for the conclusion of treaties. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several Federal and State courts, and to make provision also for the vacation and cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant bimself, and where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the Government in protecting its citizensabroad and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The legislation of the last session effected in the Diplomatic and Consular service certain changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of the country are steadily on the increase on dare giving rise to new, varying and ly often delicate relationships with other a countries. Our foreign establishment now embrace nearly double the area of y operations that it did twenty years ago.

The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of 00,000,000 speeple should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. It A project for the reorganization of the Consular Service and for recasting the scheme of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a short session will not allow of its full consideration, I trust that you will not fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of the service.

It has been customary to define in the the country are steadily on the increase

nal taxation.

The Secretary estimates the total receirts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at \$330,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$290,020,201 10, in which sum are included the interest on the debtand the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would make a surplus for the entire year of about \$30,000,000.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries for the year.

Belgium, Germany, and Austria. The Executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is, however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission it can effect little or nothing in behalf of the exhibitors.

An international inventors' exhibition is to be held in London next May. This will cover a field of importance in which our country holds a foremost rank, but the Exentive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast Exitional interests in this direction. I have in several previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me a stating similar to the Executive general discretionary authority to accept such invitations and to appoint honorary commissioners without salary, and placing at the disposal of the Secretary of State a small land for defraying their reasonable expenses would be of great public utility.

This tovercoment has a commission to determine the provisions at \$114,146,547, and the mineral oils at \$47,103,248. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, \$697,697,693; gold and the mineral oils at \$47,103,248. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, \$103,884,274; cool and woolen manufactures, \$53,542,292; silk and its manufactures, \$59,949,123; coffee, \$49,686,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof \$34,633,98; cotton and steel and manufactures of cotton, \$39,454,476; hides and sincother than fur skup; \$22,350,006.

This Government has received official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea inve been adopted by all the leading maritime powers except the United States, and came into force on the 1st of September 1st. For the due protection of our shipping interests the provisions of our statutes should at once be brought into conformity with these regulations.

The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that may justly challengy our attention. It is true that a convention will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result, but until Congress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiate such a convention. For this reason the United States were not hepresented at the recent conference at Berne.

160KING TO DYNAMITERS AND FILIBUSTERS, 160KING TO DYNAMITERS AND FILIBUSTERS, and additional file of the colonge of silver collars and of the issuance of silver collars. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the National Legislature. It appears that annually for compliance with the act of February 28,1878, more than twenty-seven million silver is reported by the Secretary to be nearly 1st, 500,00,000 or less than 22 porcent are in actual circulation. The mere existence of silver existence of the status which has made such a fact possible. But there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver in reciprocal results of the summer of the secretary of the Treas-ning possion of the coinage of silver coinage of silver in closure in the summer to with the secreticates which in summer to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the National Carlos and of the issuance of silver exist to which in former communications I have more than once I concur with the Secretary of the Treastion. The Secretary arows his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended silver in likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard.

The commercial disturbance and the

ent of the National would be thus occasioned can scarcely be overestimated.

overestimated.

I hope that the Secretary's suggestions, respecting the withdrawal of circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes, will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now encumbering the vaults of the Treasury might thus find its way into the currency.

While trade dollars have ceased for the present at least to be an element of acrespecial emergencies that had already present, at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, eand modern ingenuity supplies may be resort to fitted vessels or to ustering parties.

The resort is tleast, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the Government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined, and of the fact that they never had a legal tender quality, there should be reserved.

In my annual message of 1882, I recom mended the abolition of all excise taxes historic interest. Section 2172, except those relating to distilled spirits, ing the citizenship of the children ralized practs is smilinguous in This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall-be abolished special provisions of law favoring the nat- the revenue that will still remain to the uralization of those who serve in the Army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the Navy or Marine Corps. A uniform rule of naturalization, such as the Constitution contemplates, should among other in the Navy or Marine Corps. A uniform rule of naturalization, such as the Constitution contemplates, should among other in the results and the naturalization of the Navy or Marine Corps.

> which concerns the condition of our ship-ping interest cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships the Government shall by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise lend its active assistance to individual enter-prise, and declares his belief that unless prise, and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent in view of the repeal by the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration. subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures as the wisdom of Congress may

devise. REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The 3 percent bonds of the Government to the amount of more than \$100,000,000. have since my last annual message been complished by Lieutenants Harbor and redeemed by the Treasury. The bonds of

showthat the hat year has been notable for its entire freedom from Indian outber for its entire freedom from Indian outber it of July first, 1834, certain intruders sought to make settlements in the Indian Territory. They were promptly removed by a detachment of troops.

During the past session of Congress a bill to provide a suitable first proof building for the Army Medical Museum and the library of the Surgeon General's office received the approval of the Senate. A similar bill reported favorably to the House of Representatives by one of its committees is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections now in a state of insecurity.

improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were derived from the appropriations of the act of August 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. Thebalance in the Treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1883, was supported during the fiscal year was \$8,319,634 62, and the amount drawn from Treasury during the fiscal year was \$8,223,703 \$4, leaving a balance of \$3,112,550 63 in the Treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1884.

The Secretary of War submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the seaboard by fortifications and other defenses, to repel all the modes of attack. The time has come when such defenses can be prepared with the condidence that they will not prove abortive, and when the possible result of the delay in making such preparations is seriously considered, the delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those those whose destruction or capture would be a Nationalhumiliation, adequate defenses inclusive of guns may be made by the gradual expenditure of sixty militions, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted.

The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smooth bore guns into cipit-inch, rides by tying the Secretary for War in urguns the first proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smooth bore guns into cipit-inch, rides by tying the Secretary for War in urguns the first proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smooth bore guns into cipit-inch, rides by tying the Secretary for War in urguns to conversion of ten-inch smooth bore guns into cipit-inch, rides by tying the Secretary for War in urguns to the first procee

its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armaments by the consideration of National safety and honor. onor.

honor.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers, authorized by the acts of August 5, 1832, and March 3, 1883. Of the four under contract one, the Chicago, of 4,500 tons, is more than half

so the new steel cruisers, authorized by the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883. Of the four under contract one, the Chicago, of 4,500 tons, is more than half finished. The Atlanta, of 3,000 tons, has been successfully launched and her machinery is now fitting. The Boston, also because, of 1,500 tons, are ready for delivered to the conclusions are ready for delivered to the conclusions reached by the Advisory Board and the Department has been demonstrated by the Cercetary, who insists that the correctness of the conclusions reached by the Advisory Board and the Department has been demonstrated by recent developments in ship building abroad. The machinery of the double turreted monitors Puritan. Terror and Amphitrite, contracted for under the act of March 3, 1883, is in process of construction. No work has been adone during the past year on their armor for lack of the necessary appropriations. A fourth monitor, the Monadnock, still remains unfinished at the navy yard in Malton mains unfinished at the construction of one steel cruiser of 4,500 tons, one to cruiser of 3,000 tons, two heavily armed gunback one seed armed with Hotchkias cannon, one armored ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the exercice, are now well advanced and the construction of the vessel armed with Hotchkias cannon, one armored ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the service, are now well advanced and the construction of the vessel can be undertaken as soon as you shall grant the necessary authority.

The act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, aut

shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States I cannot too strongly urge on its attention the duty of committees is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe, deposit for these valuable collections now in a state of insecurity.

The funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the set ways and the service is dictated by commerced the service is discussed the s public.

The report of the Postmaster General

amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted.

The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smooth borguns into eight-inch rifles by tying the former with tubes of forged or colled wrought from. Fity guns will be thus converted within the year. This however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power, both for the purposes of coast defense and for the armament of war versels.

The report of the gun foundry board, appointed April 2, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, was transmitted to Congress in a special message of February 8, 1884. In my message of March 26, 1884, I called attention to the recommendation of the board that the Government should encourage the production of private steel works of the required material for the navy cannon, and that two Government factories, one for the army, and one for the navy should be established for the fabrication of guns from such material. No action having been taken the board was subsequently reconvened to determine more fully the plans and estimates necessary for carrying out its recommendations. It has received information which indicated that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this country who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and to make bids for contracts with the Government for the tayley of the requisite material for the tayley of the requisite material for the tayley of the requisite material for the tayley the plans and to make bids for contracts with the Government for the the part of the factories, one for the army, and the faction of guns from such material. No action having been taken the board was subsequently reconvened to destroy the fact of the

it can no better maintain that policy than by supplying the public with the most efficient mail service.

The Attorney General renewsthe recommendation contained in his report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He stoyers radical changes in the tee bill, the adoption of a system by which the attorneys and marshals of the United States shall be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the Government of a ponitentiary for the confinement of of offenders against its laws. of offenders against its laws.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Of the varied governmental concerns in charge of the Interior Department the report of its Secretary presents an interest ng summary. Am

redeemed by the Treasury. The bonds of the present needs of the provision for the present needs of the provision for the present needs of the provision for the present needs of the party will be provision for the present needs of the party will be provision at the sake and the coining of the present needs of the party who had been engaged the present needs of the party who had been engaged the present needs of the present nee

In this the last of stated messages that I treaties with the countries of America, shall have the honor to transmit to the which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade, and the

duction of burdens on the exported product of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties, and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampened.

Secondly—The establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the relinquishment of consular fees, not only as respects vessels under the National flag. but

respects vessels under the National flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty na-tions carrying goodsentitled to the benefits of the treaties.

of the treaties.

Thirdly—The enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

LOOKING TO REMONETIZATION OF SILVER. Fourthly-The establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of the commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends, so faras they can be attained by seperate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all the countries of this bemissberg. America so that the coined products of

protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on a firm basis, and above all such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all.

All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated or are in process of negotiation contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

On the 29th of February last I transmitted to Congress the first annual report of the Civil Service Commission, together with communications from the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government respecting the practical working of the law under which the Commission has been acting. The good results theroin foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of ocesanal importunity and fromthe labor of examining claims and pretentions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the President and of the heads of the several Departments, and the members of the Commission have performed their duties with real and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of existing statutes as shall commend themselves to the Executive and the Commissioners charged with its administration.

In view of the general or persistent demand throughout the comment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

The pestilence which for the last two years has been raging in the countries of the East recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in Constant communication. Then the Secretary of the President, issued certain regulations restricting, and for a time prohibiting, the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants and travelers, arriving from infected quarters. Lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law, I approve the recommendation of the present Secretary that the Congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores. of the Civil Service Commission, together with communications from the heads of

the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend

to our shores. The annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia reviews the governmental powers as, in their judgment, may, justly and wisely be put into
their hands.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of this communication
reference has more than once been made
to the policy of the Government as regards the extension of our foreign trade.
It seems proper to declare the general
principles that should, in my opinion,
underlie our national efforts in this direc-

December 1, 1884. Government.

unhampered movement of trade, and the condition of these treaties should be the fee admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for admission free or under a favored scheme of duties of our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods under the flag of the parties to the contract, the removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged, of all tomage duties and imports, so that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infinging on the reserved home coasting trade, the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported product of those countries coming within the figure of the treaties, and the avoidance

A Boston contemporary announces that "General Butler is not dead." Which renders his present condition all the more horrible, that of the man who is buried

Wikk a remedy has proven itself to be a cure for consumption and a perfect lung restorer, it should be kept in every well regulated home. We refer to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a single dose of which will cure an ordinary cough or cold. A few bottles will cure consumption. It is very pleasant to take.

\$1,000 00 we offer to anyone detecting even a trace of common grease in Strung Genuine Wax Soap

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cursed by Buchu-paiha. \$1.

"John, I am very despondent. I can't seem to get on in the world. I believe I'll blew out my, brains." 'Good scheme, me boy. I believe if you do you will strike a blow at the real cause of your trouble."—Chicago News.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!! Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itch-ing Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of twenty years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using Wil-liams' Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs liams' Indian File Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as a poultice, cives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, \$1. Frazier Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. Wholesale Agents: Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio. Daw

has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all the countries of this hemisphere.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing the tariff on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures in which we excel.

It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great National conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdlensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on a firm basis, and above all such a unity of interests established among the States of the American stream could like the countries of this properties. Sold by freight of price, St. Frazier Medicine Co, Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. Wheeling W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

BAW

Sold by freight of price, St. Frazier Medicine Co, proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. Wheeling W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

DAW

How to Secure Health.

Scovill's Sarsaparillia and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is, indeed, a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effect any thus the proven itself to be the set blood purifier ever discovered, effect any thus the proven listed to be the set blood purifier ever discovered, effect any the proven itself to be the set blood purifier ever discovered, effect any the proven itself to be the set blood purifier ever discovered, effect any the proven listed to be th

Woman is coming up. Three Iowa girls thra-hed their teacher because he showed lavoritism to a fat girl in their class. At this rate, woman will take possession of her rights without waiting for legislative enactments.—New London Day.

Torsford's Acid Phosphate for Overworke Professional Men. Dr. Charles T. Mitchell, Canandaigua, N. C., says: "I think it a grand restorer of train force or nervous energy. TThsaw,

The most "ndvanced" insect in the world is the female spider that immediately after marriage devours her husband.— John Swinton's paper.

Stop That Cough!

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—The only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a Cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. Frazier Medicine Co., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio. Suratoga High Rock Spring Water for sale by druggists. Wholesale agents: Logan & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and J. C. Dent & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

The 'Want Soap.' Ask your grocer for it.

THE 'Want Soap.' Ask your grocer for it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sal; by Logan & Co.

THE 'Want Soap.' Ask your grocer for it. "HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails

to cure.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Logan & Co., A. T. Young and Chas. Menkemeller. No one can understand how many bad tailors there are in town until he sees a store full of misfit clothes.—Picayune.

Decline of Man.

a feeling of decreptude taking possession of you? Are the functions of your digestive and urinary organs impaired? Is your blood bad? Do sores and pimples trouble you? Do you suffer from aches and pains? Are you weak, and does the least exertion give you fatigue? Beard Regain perfect health by using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Daw

VENI, Vidi, Vici—I came, I saw, I con-quered—Is adaptable to Allen's Bilious Physic. It quickly relieves constitution, piles, sick headache, &c. 25 cents. At all druggists.

The good die young, and the bad die hung-sometimes.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, akunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c Druggists.

THE 'Want Soap.' Ask your grocer for it. Dr. Bull's Cough Syeup.

DUBUINS

Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influ-enza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, In-cipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advan ced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists .- Price, 25 Cents.

Micdical.





VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS!

ione for me. It cured me of Scrofula in its work form, after I had suffered with it fifteen long years and had tried all the remedies, only to break down my health and make me almost helpless. Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKES, Acworth, Ga., July 15, 1881. INOCULATED POISON.

ANOCULIATED POISON.

Some eight years ago 1 became the victim of a fearful filood Poison, communicated by a nume to may infant, and thence through the breach, and wifered for six long years. The Mercary and Poisson treatment scenario of drive the poison intriber into my system only to break out in worse form on other portions of my body. Three months ago 1 began taking Swift's Specific, and it has cured me sound and well. It is the gratest blessing which has come to mankind in years."

Miss. T. W. L.F.E.

octo Awnings, Tents, Flags, etc.

FANCY AWNINGS, TENTS, CAMPAIGN FLAGS. United States Flags,

PRINTED MUSLIN FLAGS ON STICKS, Cheap and Quick,

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